

BookletChart™

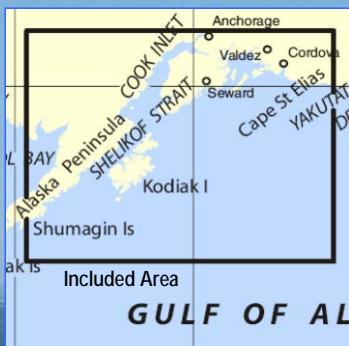


Cape St. Elias to Shumagin Islands

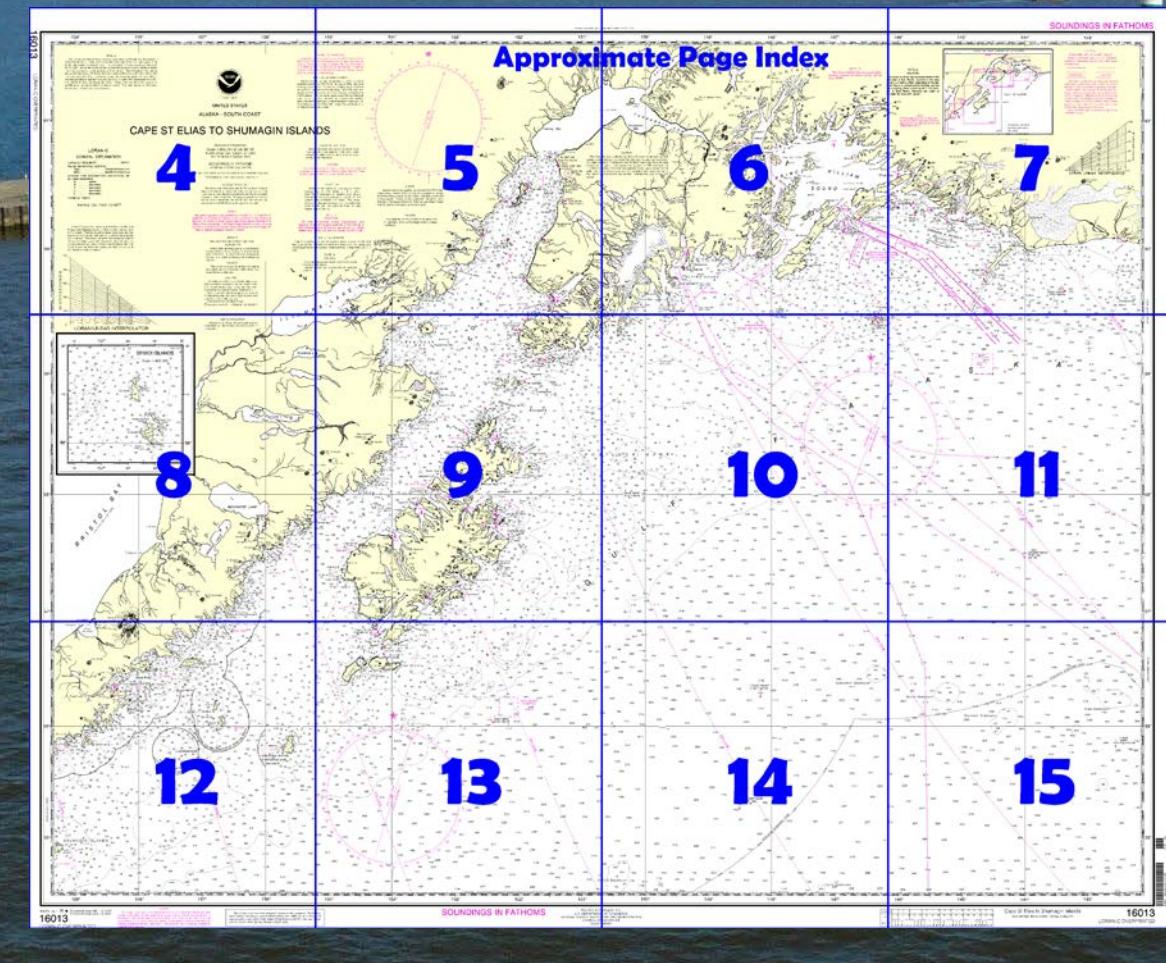
NOAA Chart 16013

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

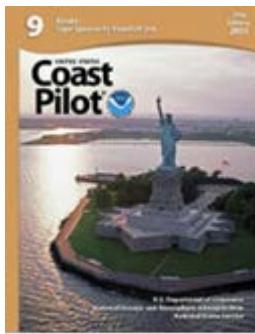
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=160_13.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

From Cape Spencer the coast extends NW for about 130 miles to Yakutat Bay. The Fairweather Range begins 20 miles from Cape Spencer and extends to Alsek River. From Alsek River to Yakutat Bay the mountains are 4,000 to nearly 6,000 feet high. Along the coast are numerous glaciers with terminal moraines. The most conspicuous are La Perouse Glacier, with a sea face 200 to 300 feet high and partly vertical; Yakutat Glacier, 25 miles E of

Yakutat Bay; and the great Malaspina Glacier, W of Yakutat Bay. **Alaska Peninsula**, extending SW over 400 miles from Alaska mainland (59°30'N., 155°00'W.) to Isanotski Strait (54°52'N., 163°23'W.), is

mountainous with many irregular and bold peaks reaching 2,000 to 9,000 feet. **Pavlof Volcano** (55°25'N., 161°54'W.), the most prominent of several active volcanoes on the peninsula, has three symmetrical peaks in a general N-S line; the middle and highest peak rises to almost 8,300 feet. **Frosty Peak** (55°04'N., 162°50'W.), a conspicuous snowcapped mountain with several irregular peaks near the SW end of the peninsula, reaches nearly 5,800 feet. There are many lakes and sizable streams on the peninsula; several portages cross between the adjacent bays.

The S coast of the Alaska Peninsula from Cape Douglas (58°51'N., 153°17'W.) to Cape Pankof (54°40'N., 163°02'W.) is irregular and broken by numerous indentations affording anchorage. Some settlements, canneries, and fishing stations are scattered along the coast and among the off-lying islands.

Many vessels from southeast Alaska use the Shelikof Strait route SE of the Alaska Peninsula to the Bering Sea. The route is described in chapter 3. The run between Shelikof Strait and Shumagin Islands is one of the most difficult in Alaska because of the prevalent thick weather and unknown currents. The current effect near Foggy Cape (56°31'N., 157°00'W.) is particularly confusing.

Currents.—A continual current of considerable strength follows the coast all the way from Shelikof Strait to the Aleutian Islands. This W current is considered an eddy which accompanies the general E drift across the Pacific S of latitude 50°N., and forms a part of the general circulation of the North Pacific Ocean.

The current along the Alaska Peninsula has been called a warm current originating in the Gulf of Alaska and it doubtless assists in causing the S side of the peninsula to be warmer than the Bering Sea side. It is also well known that the islands off this coast have a milder climate than the mainland; almost the entire population of the area is found on them as a result.

The coastal current searches out all the passages, large and small, between and around the many islands, and in some of them it becomes strong enough to be important. An approaching NE storm gives warning by strengthening this current; in many places the current will indicate NE weather a day before the barometer falls. W winds weaken the current. On three runs between Chirikof Island and Castle Rock, a survey ship experienced a S set indicating an average strength of current of 1.5 knots.

The tidal currents in the vicinity of the S coast of the Alaska Peninsula are strong in many of the constricted passages. In the open waters offshore they are generally weak.

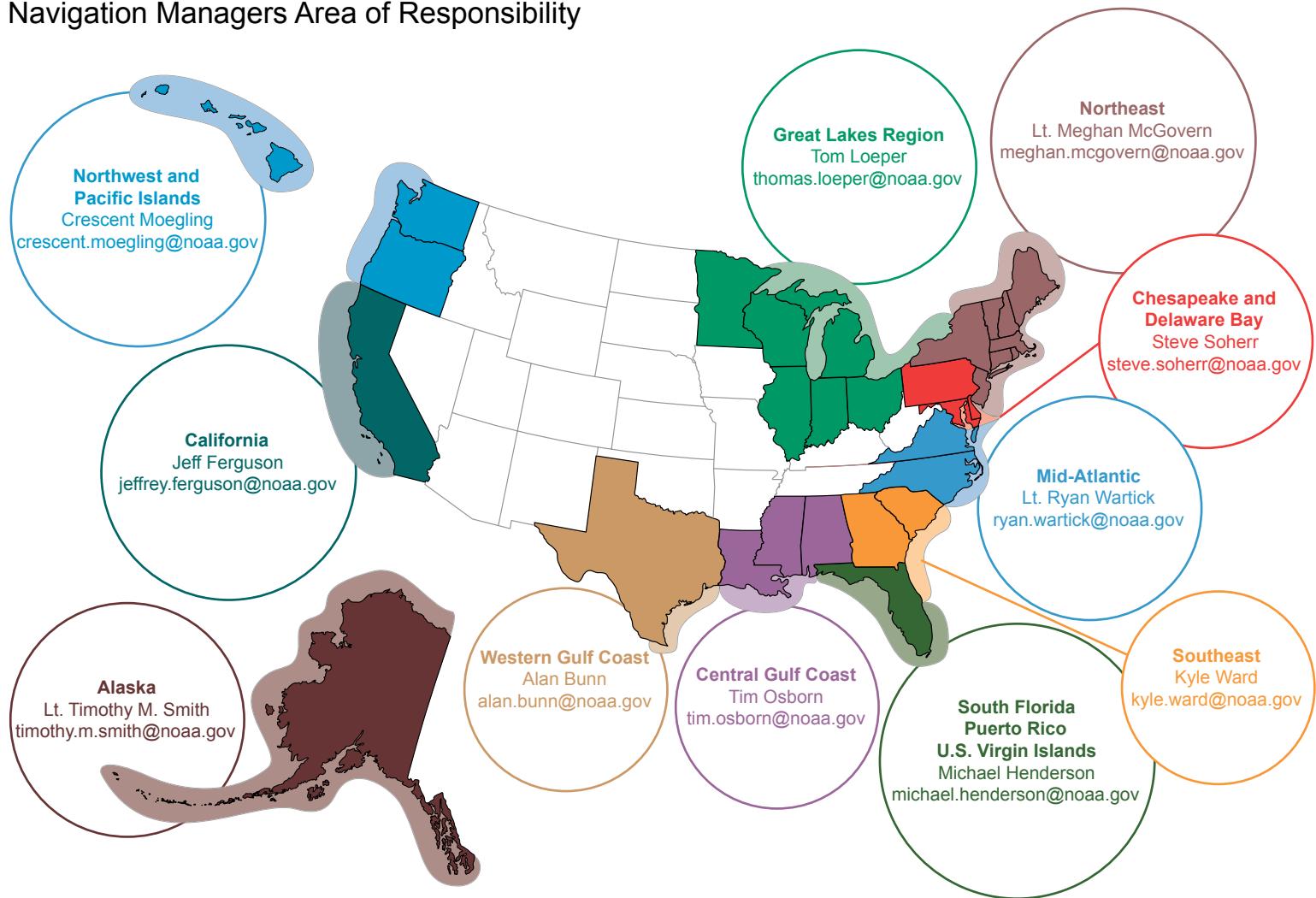
Prominent points and most off-lying islands on the S side of the Alaska Peninsula are adequately charted. However, much of the coast between Cape Douglas and Chignik Bay has not been surveyed. Notes on the unsurveyed portions are from the most reliable sources available; these waters should be used with caution.

Not all of the area has been surveyed, particularly in the bays and coves. Most of the Coast Pilot notes are from preliminary information obtained by a survey party working on control in 1945.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Juneau Commander
17th CG District (907) 463-2000
Juneau, Alaska

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

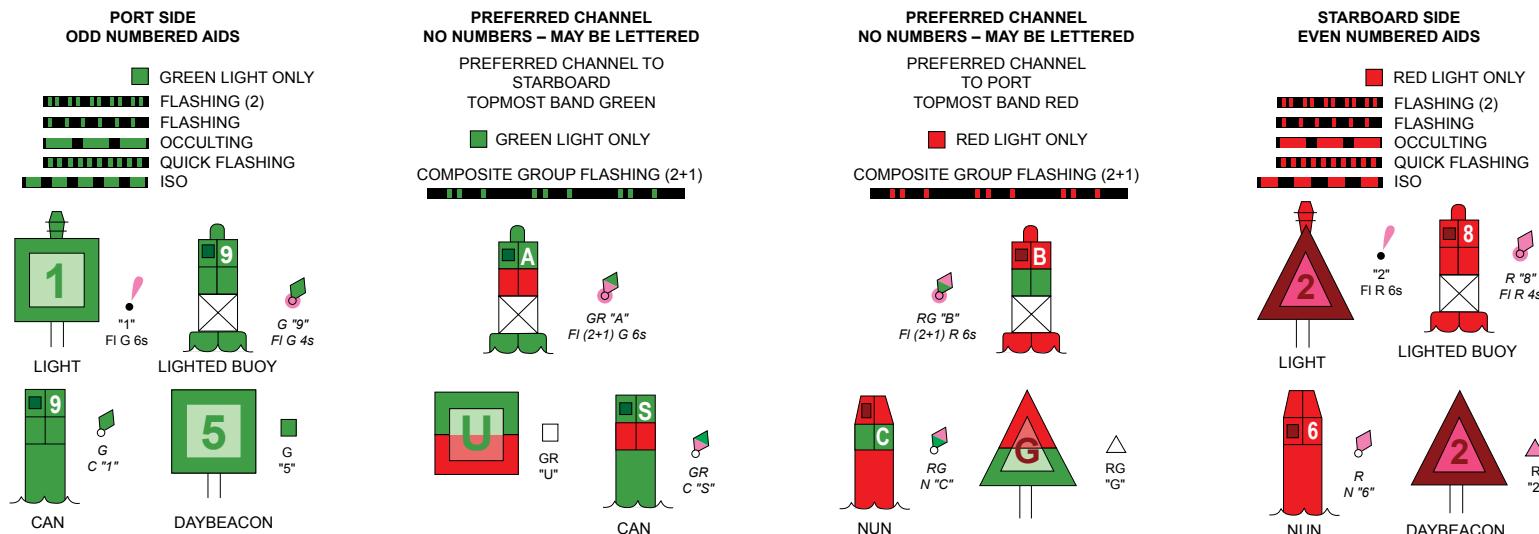
They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

16013

159° 158° 157° 156° 155°

61°

60°

59°



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

CAPE ST ELIAS TO SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:969,761 at Lat 58° 00'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.
For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 9. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, AK, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, AK.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the U.S. Coast Guard, Geological Survey, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

(○) Accurate location (○) Approximate location

Radar reflectors
Radar reflectors have been omitted from this chart.

W
The prudent mariner will
use the Guard Light List and U.S. C

C.A.

Mariners are urged
to navigate in the
Significant changes
line may have occurred
due to an earthquake or
magnitude of change is
sites which are in
larger scale charts.

NO
CA

Oil well structures
capped, and submerged
and between such structures
16660 and 16640 but at

POLLUTIC

Report all spills of oil and hazardous
Response Center via 1-800-424-8
Coast Guard facility if telephone
153.

NOT
CAU

Unusual turbulence
may be encountered.
Vessels transiting this
caution.

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

MAGNETIC VARIATION

Magnetic variation curves are for 2015 derived from 2015 World Magnetic Model and accompanying secular change. If annual change is in same direction as variation it is additive and the variation is increasing. If annual change is opposite in direction to variation it is subtractive and the variation is decreasing.

NOTE B

Mariners are encouraged to use extreme CAUTION when approaching Kachemak Bay on a south or central course due to extreme heavy concentration of fixed crab fishing gear and fishing vessels. Vessel transits to and from Homer not more than two miles seaward from the 10 fathom curve from Anchor Point to Bluff Point should clear the fixed gear.

CAUTION

Hydrographic details and aids to navigation are not generally shown where larger scale coverage is available.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

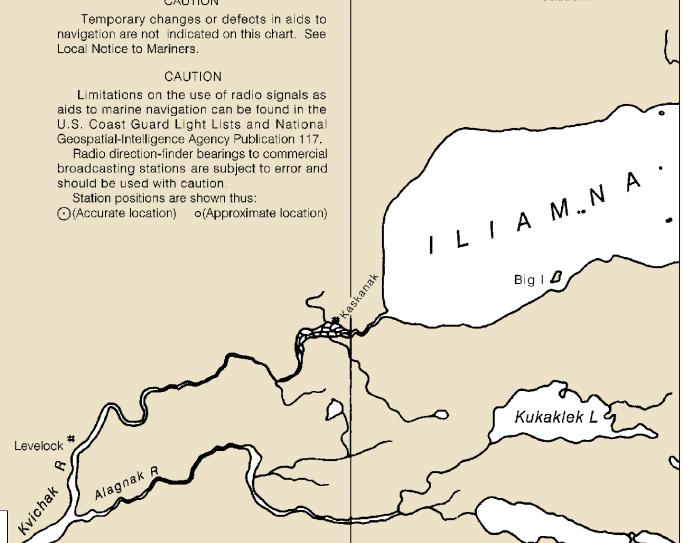
NOTE C

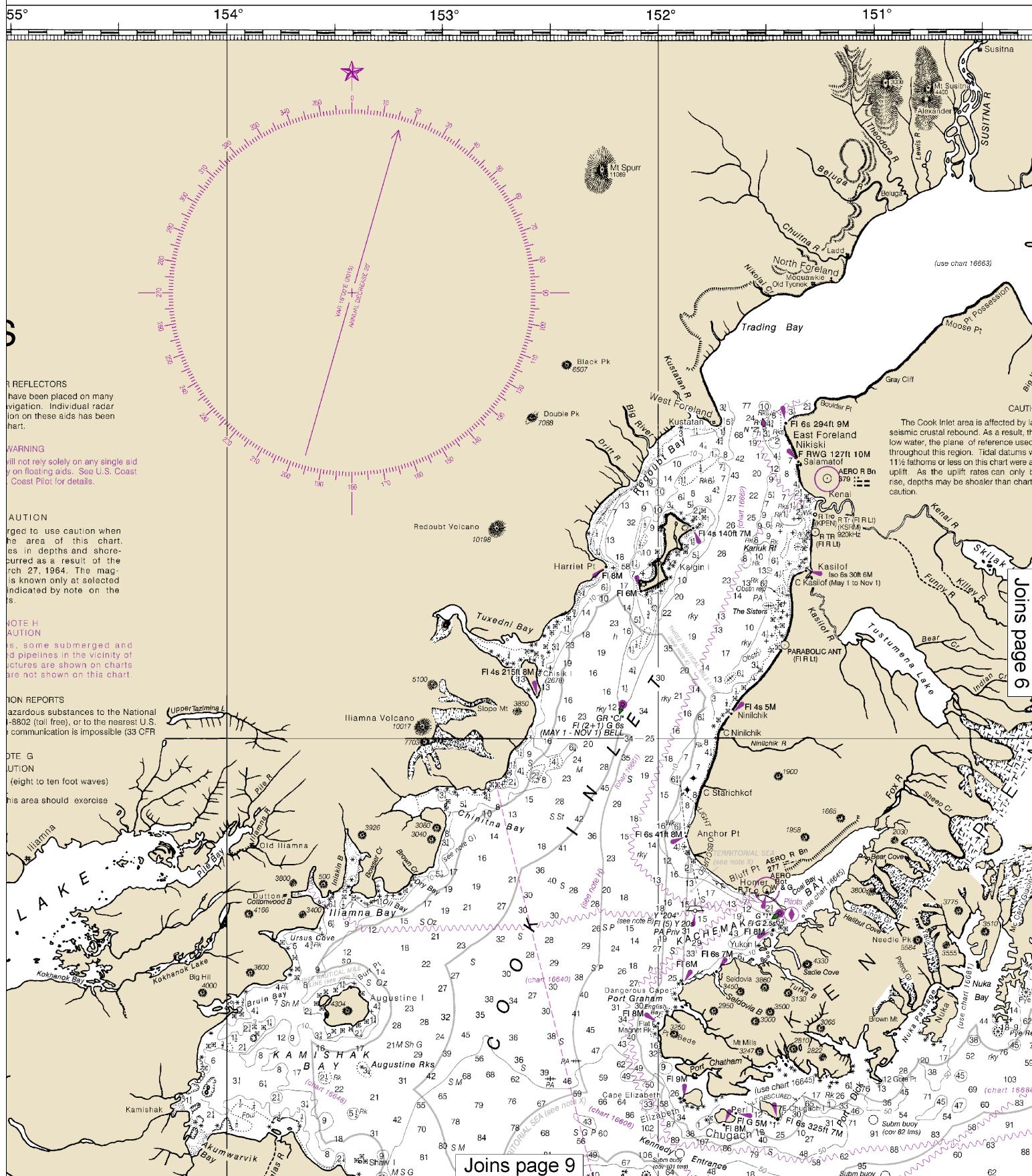
AREA TO BE AVOIDED (ATBA)

All ships 400 gross tonnage and upwards solely in transit should avoid the Area. This Area is IMO-Adopted (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.331); to be implemented at 0000 UTC, JAN 1, 2016.

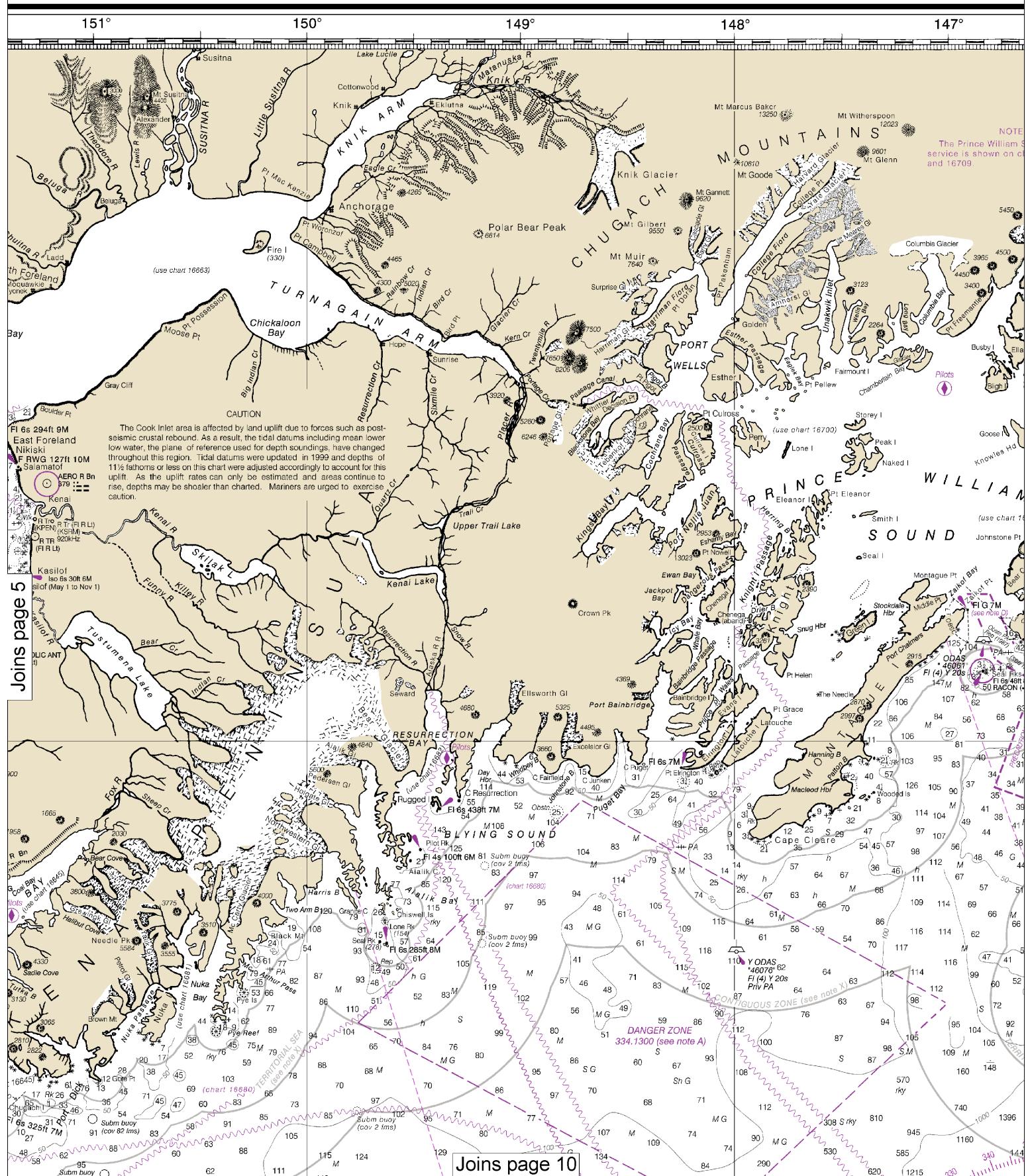
Note: Chart grid
lines are aligned
with true north.

Joins page 8





This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:1385372. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

**NOTE E
CAUTION**
usual currents may be encountered in the east of Seal Rocks. Currents in this area usually run East to West, regardless of the tide. If the wind is blowing from the East, and the tide is ebbing, there is a strong set in the direction of Seal Rocks. Mariners are urged to navigate the area with caution.

NOTE
The Precautionary Area on this chart is part of a Traffic Separation Scheme approved by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

INDEX TO NEXT LARGER SCALE CHARTS

**CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES**
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

- Pipeline Area
- Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

**NOTE F
LIGHTS**
Lights S, K, G and P in the vicinity of Copper River are maintained from May 1 to October 1.

JOINS CHART 16016

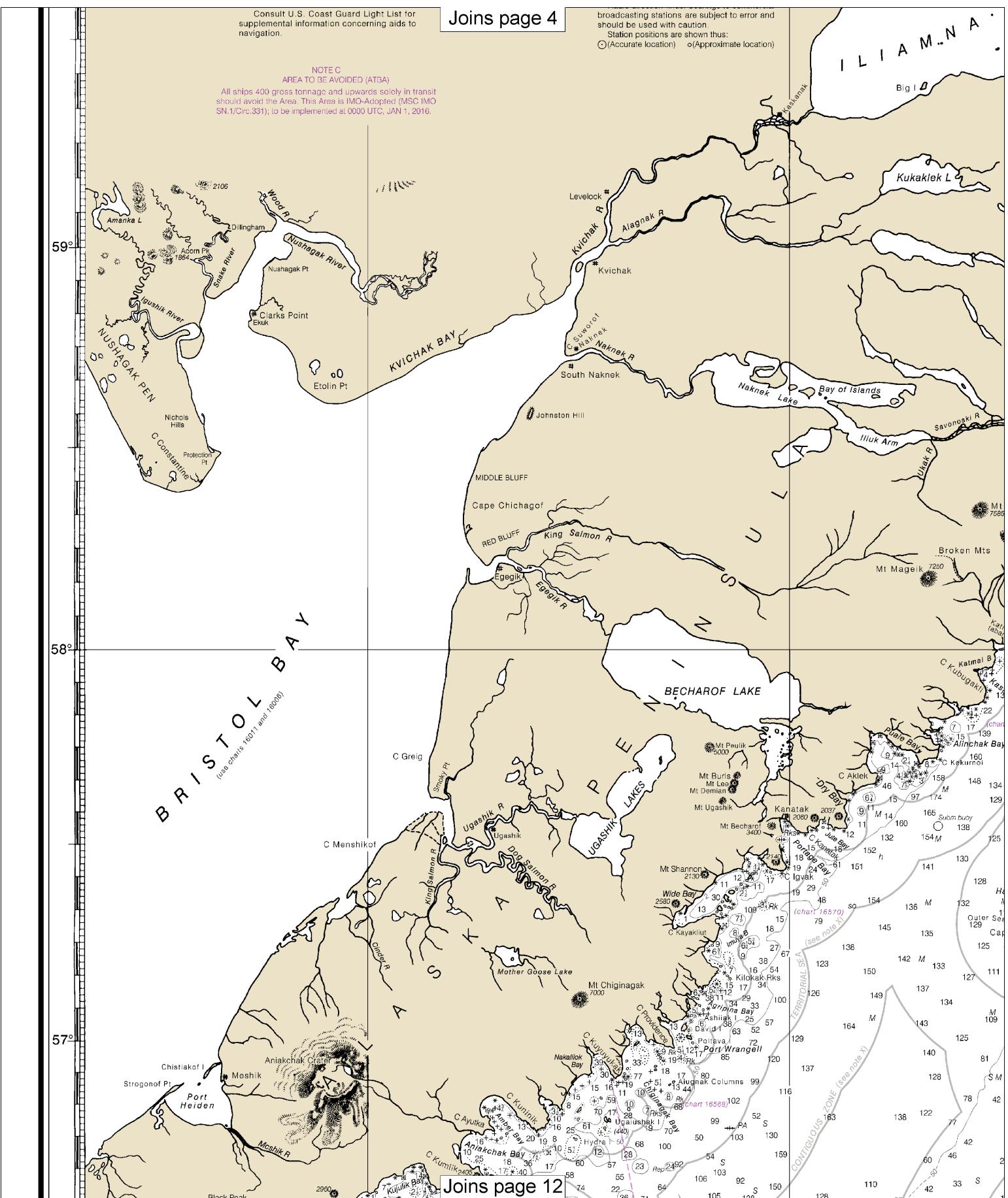
31st Ed., Jun. 2015. Last Correction: 12/12/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4916 (12/6/2016), NM: 5116 (12/17/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

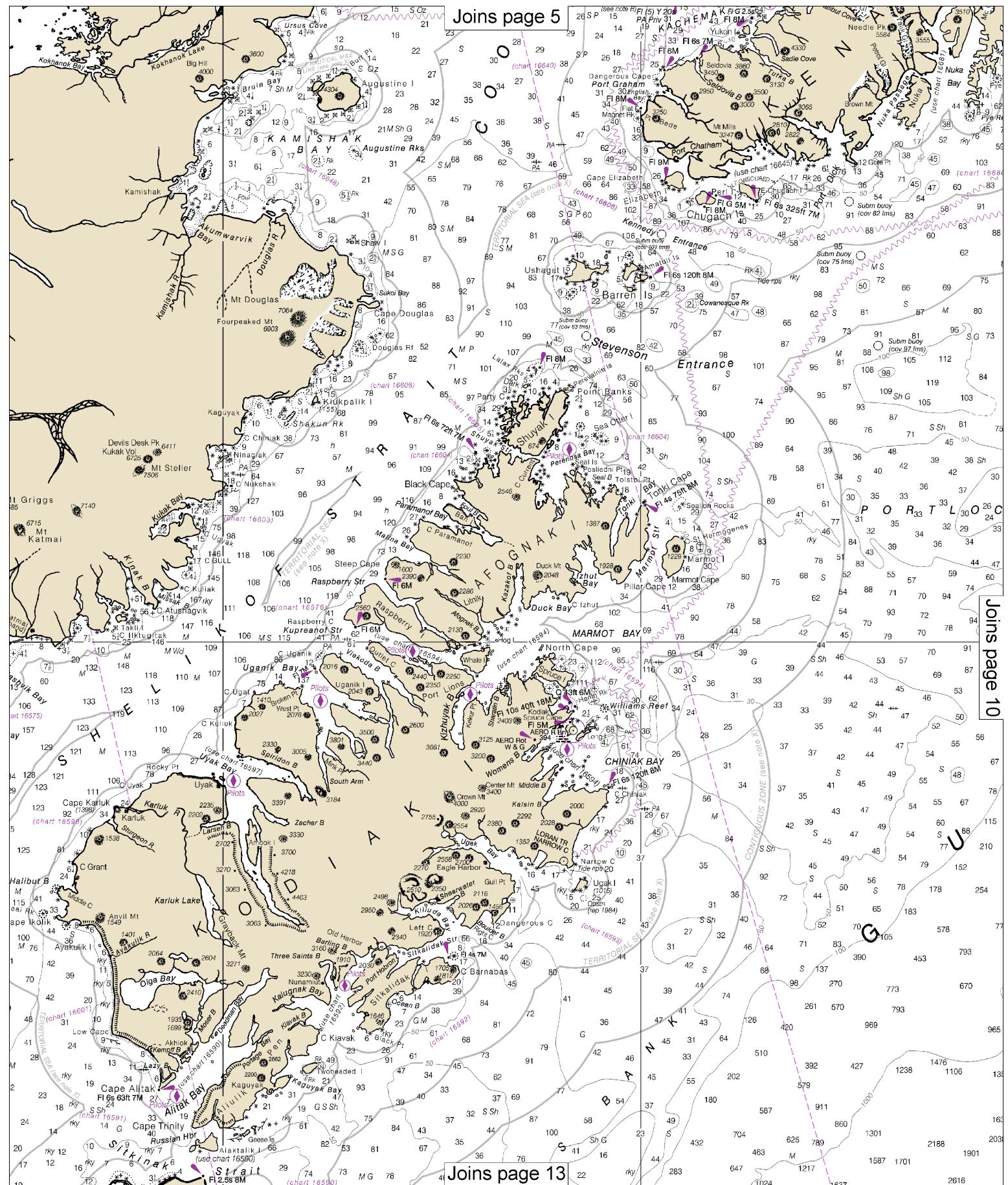
Station positions are shown thus:

NOTE C
A TO BE AVOIDED (ATBA)

All ships 400 gross tonnage and upwards solely in transit should avoid the Area. This Area is IMO-Adopted (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.331); to be implemented at 0000 UTC, JAN 1, 2016.



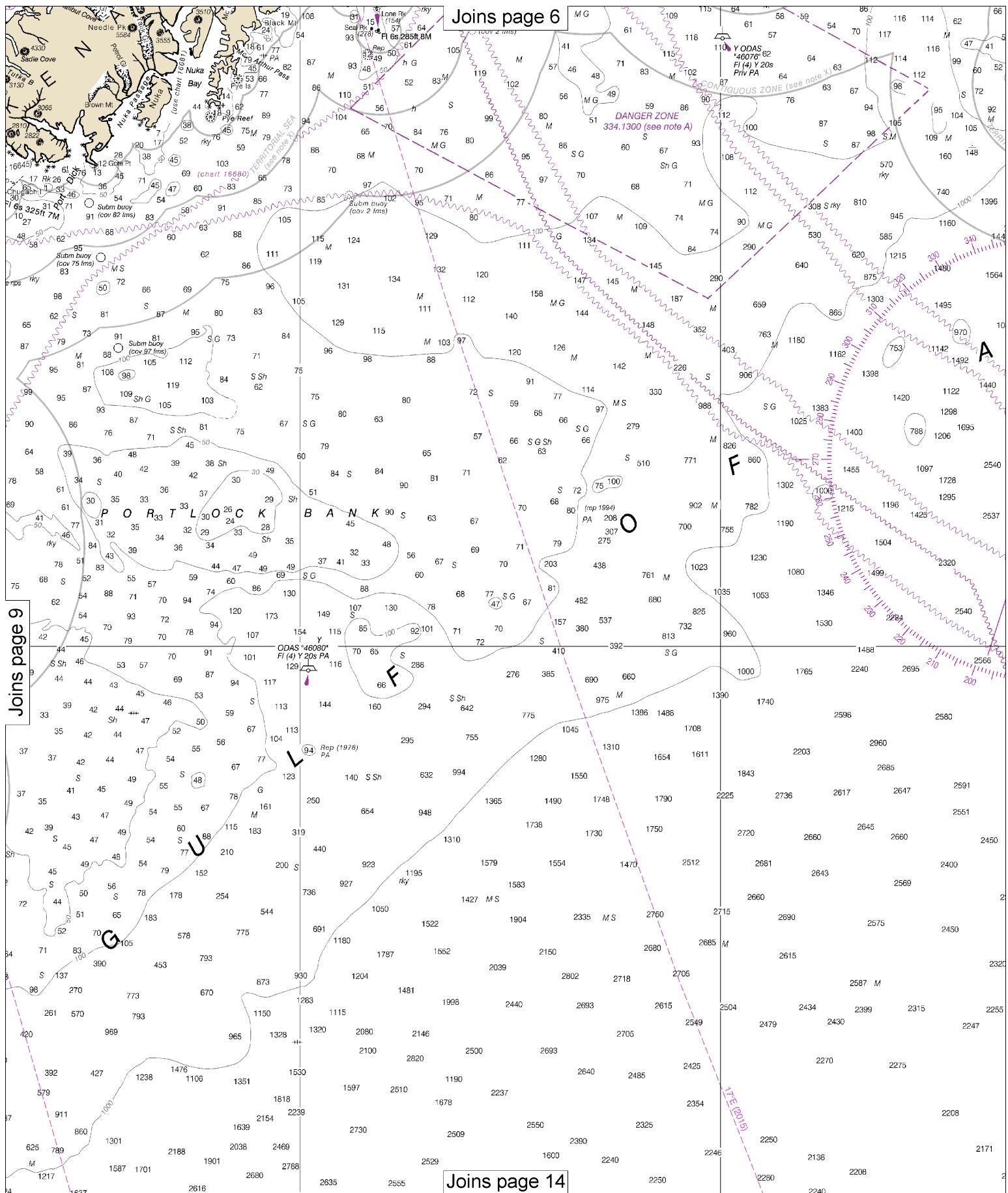
Joins page 5



Joins page 13

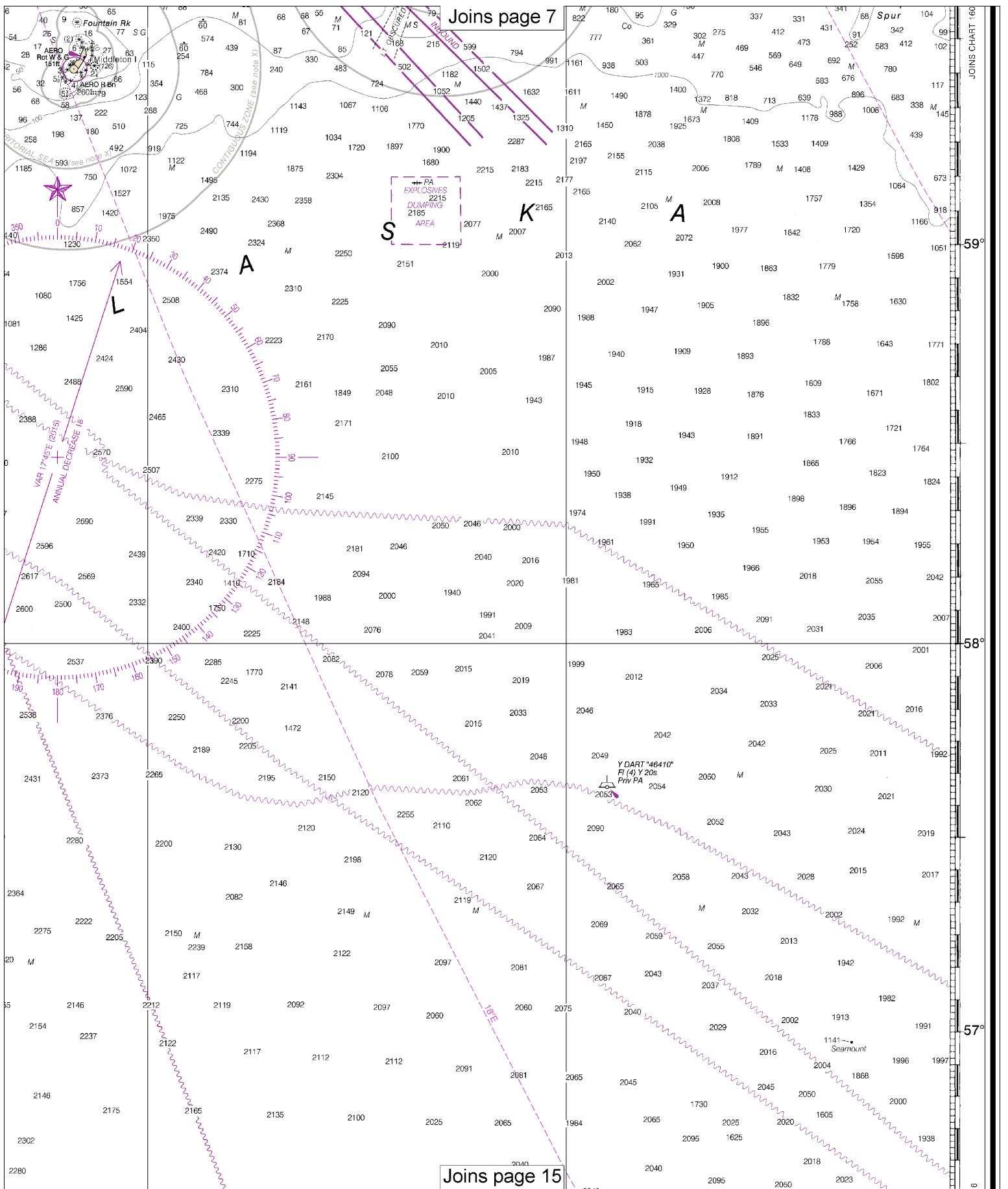
Joins page 10

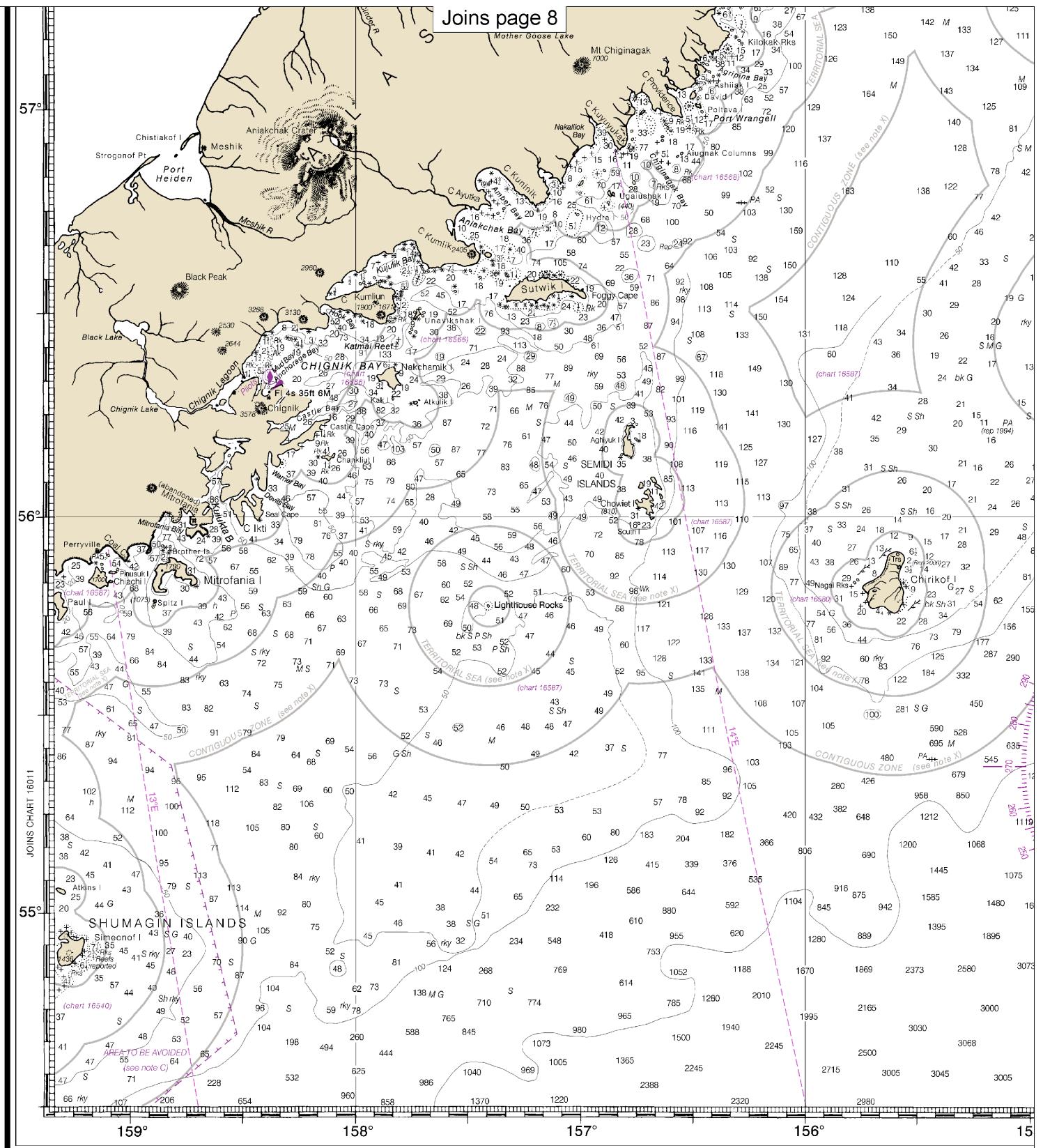
9



10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (N) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

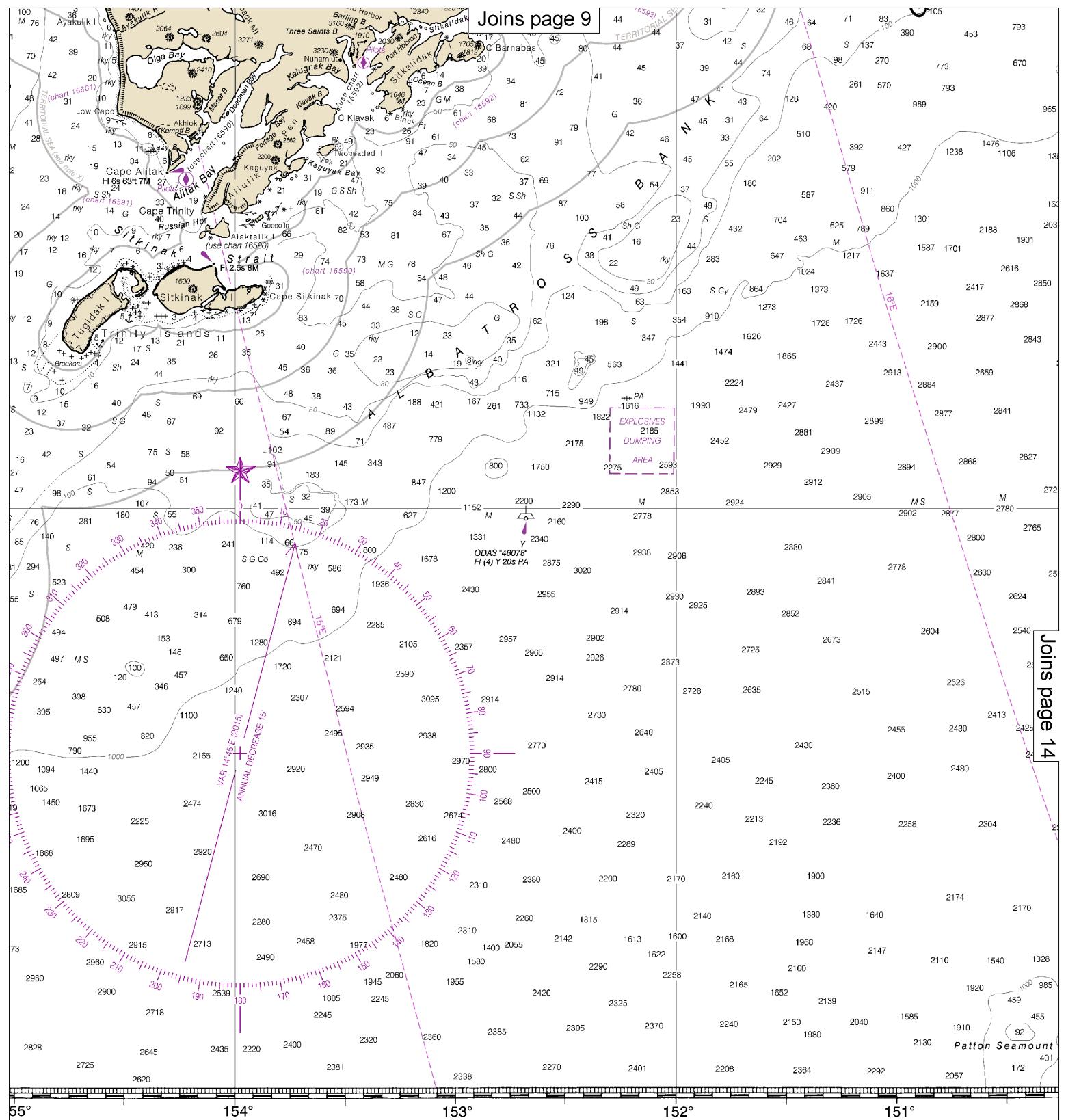
NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments about this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

16013

31st Ed., Jun. 2015. Last Correction: 12/12/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4916 (12/6/2016), NM: 5116 (12/17/2016), CHS: 1116 (11/25/2016)

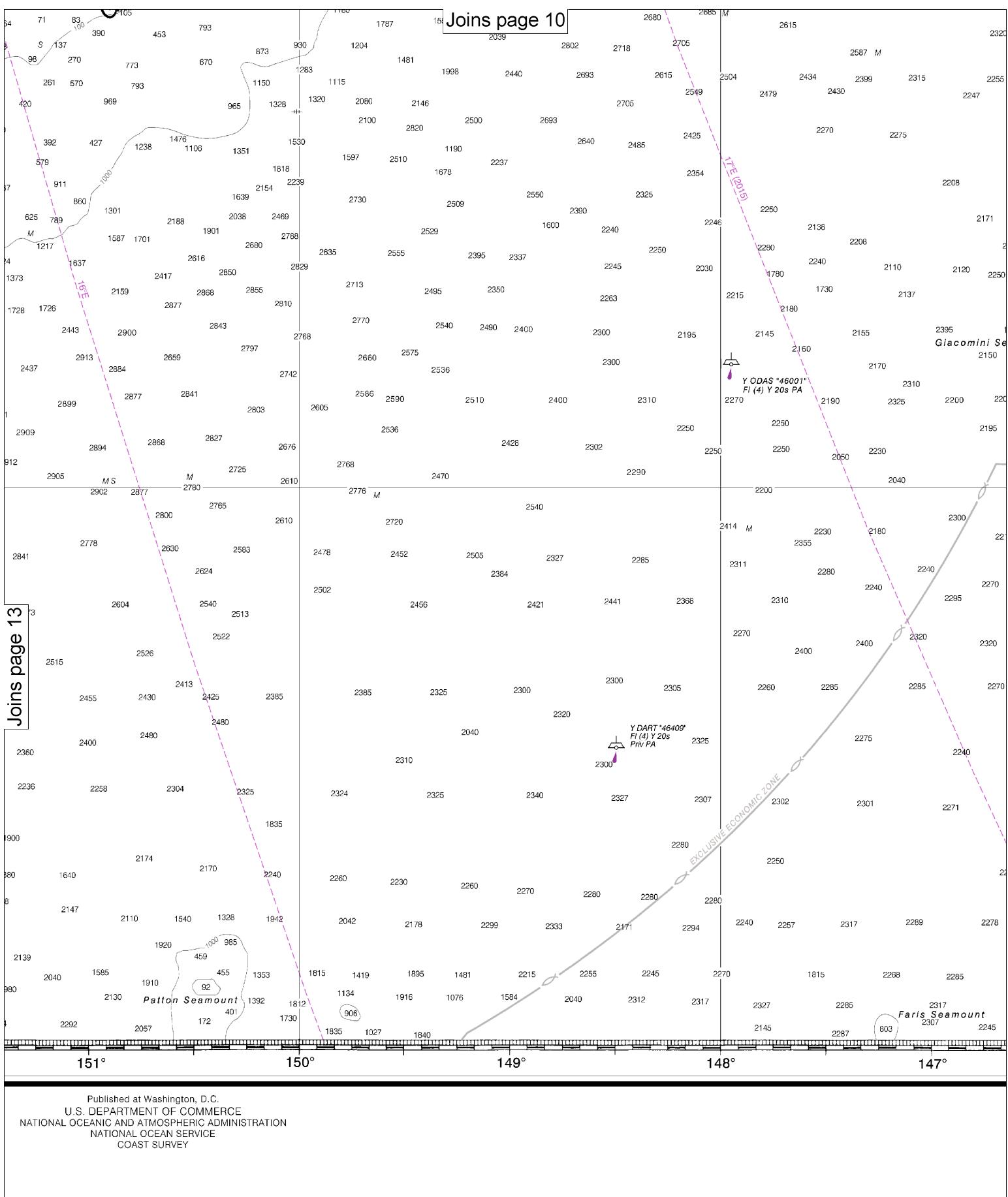
12

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

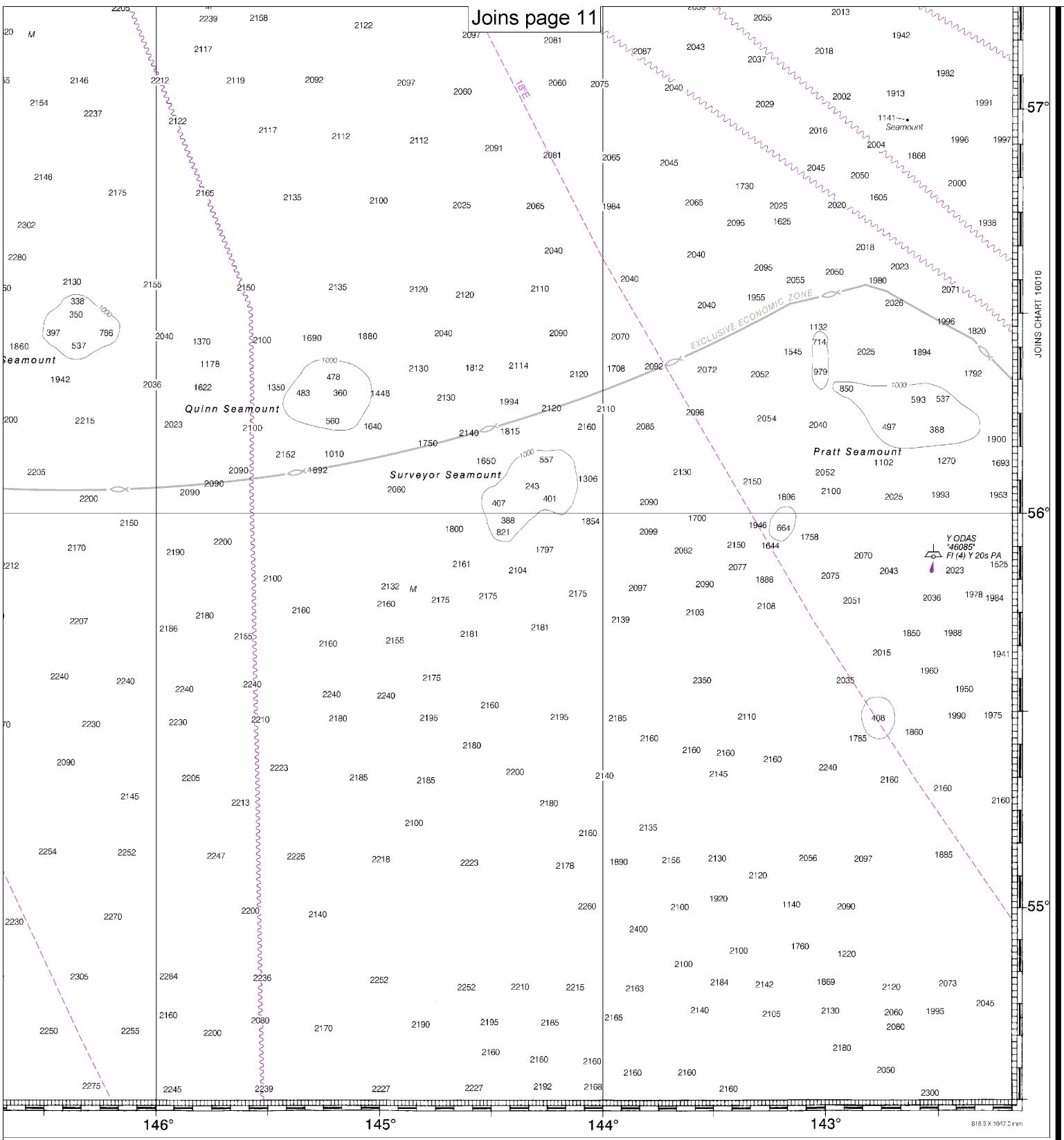
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 11



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	8	12	16	24	32	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Cape St Elias to Shumagin Islands
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:969,761

16013

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EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information

— <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov>

Interactive chart catalog

— <http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml>

Report a chart discrepancy

— <http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>

Chart and chart related inquiries and comments

— <http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs>

Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)

— http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html

Coast Pilot online

— <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm>

Tides and Currents

— <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>

Marine Forecasts

— <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>

National Data Buoy Center

— <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>

NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions

— <http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/>

National Weather Service

— <http://www.weather.gov/>

National Hurricane Center

— <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>

Pacific Tsunami Warning Center

— <http://ptwc.weather.gov/>

Contact Us

— <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>



For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow @NOAAcharts



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.